power to withstand the 235,000 combstants that her en emics are ready to bring into the field. The day of the great struggle is near at hand; for while I am writing, the telegraph amounces that the Emperor and his cousin have arrived at Genoa, where Counts Cavour, Arege, and Nigra are gone to receive him.

I am assured, on very good authority, that Count Cavour has addressed a conciliatory note to the Germanic Confederation in order to refute the asguments of the Cabinet of Vienna, which, as you are aware, essayed to prove that by the Federal act of 1820 the German Confederation is bound to side with Austria in the present war. In the mean while the Pope is proclaiming the neutrality of his dominions, as if a territory occupied by an enemy could not be violated by either of the belligerent powers. This is a mere strategical question, and I hope that Lord Malmesbury will not be unwise enough to back this ridiculous pretension of his Hollness, and break a lance in defense of the Austro-Roman concerdat, supporting the disgraceful system which has given to England and Europe the spectacle of kidnapping children from the bosom of their fau lies.

Correspondence of The London Times.

It is presumable the Austrians inve not been acting without some settled plan, but it is certainly most difficult to divine what that can be. Their myvements have all along had little meaning to those who observed them from this side. After coming to within half a dozen miles of the Dora, and some 25 of Turin, they have as ain retired. Correspondence of The London Times.

them from this side. After coming to within helf a dezen miles of the Dora, and some 25 of Turin, they have again retired.

One of to-day's papers says that the Austrian scout for spyl captured on Monday, and who hanged himself with his cravat in prison, was an officer of Engineers, who had come to examine the fortifications on the Dora, and had already sketched plans of them. In many places on the approach of the Austrians the young and middle-aged men made their escape, the idea having got abroad that they would be carried off and made to serve as soldiers. The exactions and rough conduct of the invaders have caused great exasperation in the country. Some places are reported to have have been stripped of everything, including even the agriculture implements. Letters in the pupers give various details of the extortions practiced. One from Castelmovo Scrivia, said to be written by a priest, says that they did not do personal injury to any one, but were overbearing and instient, and used menaces to extract all they desired. It says:

"The requisitions imposed on this place were for 24 exen, 14,000 rations of bread, 200 hectolitres of wine, 160 sacks of meal, and I know not how much hay and straw, besides 25 carts, with two oxen each, for transport; and this after they had deprived us of all our tobacco and salt, and reduced us to the point that we could no longer cook our bread in the over. In short, if we had not been totally abandoned by our army (by necessity, as all know) I assure you that the peasants here were on the point of cutting all their throats, and would have done it but for the prudence of the gentlemen, who saw the extremity in which they would have placed themselves without advantage."

From Pontecurene come similar accounts. The railway and telegraph were destroyed, the station-house was knocked to pieces, and all the harm possible done. The horses were turned into the fields, and the people compelled to fetch buckets of water for them.

The Indipendented Turin states that a female spy has been

baldi's soldiers.

At Tortona (we read in the Turin correspondence of Le Nord), the pillage by the Uhlans has been in every way worthy the soldiers of Attila. The shops have been broken into and rifled, and the Croats have carried off all the cattle they could find. At Ivrea, in the evening, these Vandals marched howling through the streets, and fired off their muskets at the doors and windows. The Bishop has had a ransom of 15,000 francs imposed on him: some say 35,000 francs. The efficers regard all the actions of their men with the atmost indifference. At Castelnovo, Serivia, Vigall-zolo and Pontecurone, the same exactions, and the same acts of vandalism have been perpetrated. Doubtless it is to chronicle these honerable successes that the Austrian Guzzette publishes the following:

"Our troops are highly satisfied with the reception they have met with from the Piedmontese people. At the same time, how admirable and exemplary is the discipline of our army."

A letter in the Paris Presse bears out the statements

bove quoted, and adds:
"The following is a recital of what took place in one "The following is a recital of what took place in one day at Tortona. At 8½ o clock in the morning the Austrians entered the town, and installed themselves in the castle. Two officers went to the authorities of the commune to demand 50,000 rations and provisions and forage. So far things went on with a certain degree of order, but soon after a squairon of hussars issued from the castle, and proceeded in different directions, pistols in hand, and causing alarm among the people. Every one ran to his house or shop in order to close it, but in the twinking of an eye bands of soldiers appeared on all sides, and prevented them from so doing, while the sul-officers, with blows and threats, commenced the work of pillage. The public bakehouse was rifled, and hundreds of sacks of flour and corr, and all the money that could be found, were carried off, and stables and cowhouses emptied of their cattle. In every street might be seen Croats leading away to their encampment an oxor a horse. In the evening they went through the town in a state of invalidation, discharging their pistols against the doors and windows, and uttering imprecations against the inhabitants."

A letter from Genoa of the 10th, in the Siece, Says:

Turis, May 13.

The newspapers being forbidden to speak of the war in the way of giving intelligence other than that officially promulgated, we are spared a great many canards that would etherwise probably flutter through a brief circulation—actions of the kind lately supplied by those ingenious prints of Belgium which made carards that would therwise probably flutter through a brief circulation—fections of the kind lately supplied by those ingenions prints of Belgium which made Garibaldi walk into Vercelli and carry off 300 or 400 Austrians. There was such a report here a few days ago, but it obtained no credence and scarce a moment's currency; and I much doubt whether Garibaldi's newly-formed corps be yet fitted, by training and soldiership, for such daring and hazardous enterprises. The Austrians have been anoving about so much, and often so near our lines, and in such small detachments, that I rather wonder no cutting-out expeditions have been attempted. As regards the enemy's plans, if he has any settled ones, we are as much in the dark as ever. He has now been just a fortnight in Piedmont, and has employed himself solely in reconnaissances, demonstrations, and foraging parties. According to present appearances, the Austrians are concentrating in and near Mortara, which is now their headquarters. That would seem to indicate designs upon our left, add, accordingly, the Piedmontese headquarters have been moved northward to Occimiano, not quite half way from San Salvatore to Cassle. The French have got up a very large army, and are daily sugmenting it. The Emperor arrived yesterday at Genoa, and a forward movement may be looked for on the part of the France-Piedmontese.

The following bulletius have appeared since my tast:

"May 11, Evening.
"Those Austrians who have remained at Vercelli made incursions this morning toward Desana. Yes-terday two batteries and 30 earts of sek and wounded reentered Pavia from the Gravellona.

"In the morning of yesterday about 3,000 Austrians passed the Po at the Siella, the Commandant-General being at the Becca, on the left bank of the river. Siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs repassed the Gravellona in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. About 4,000 men were between Castel San Giovanzi and Borgonuovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy minimaxion to mend the national road which goes to The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy an intimation to mend the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Bobbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The Austrian headquarters are at Mortara.

"May 12, Evening.

"It is stated from San Georges the this morning.

"It is stated from San Germano, that this morning a troop of the Savoy Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Spin, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier, and taking another prisoner. The Emperor disembarked at Genoa soon after 2 o'clock. Prince Eugene, Count Cavour, the Ministers Bona and Nigra, and Prince Latour d' Auvergne went to meet him. He was received with enthusiastic applause. The port was full of vessels, dressed out with flags, and loaded with spectators, who saluted him with the most lively acclamations, and threw flowers to him.

"The night before last about 600 Austrians occupied Rivergaro, near the Trebbin, on the road from Piacenza to Bobbio. They report from Broni that the passage of the enemy's artillery over the bridge of the Stella began yesterday, and that it was thought this force was directed to Stradella. No novelty in the direction of Vercelli. Our headquarters are transferred to Occimiano. The approaching arrival of another numerous body of French is announced."

"PRINCIPAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, SAR SALVATORE, May 12.

us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank

of the river.
"Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps
"Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps
of the river.

of the river.

"Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

"The sanitary and moral state of our troops continues to be satisfactory.

DELLA ROCCA."

I translate a letter dated Vercelli, May 8, which appears in one of this morning's papers:

"Things here go from bad to worse. The Austrians are insatiable, and respect nothing, not even the hisoital linen—shirts, wire, everything must be given to them; the Mayor is unwearying in his activity, and the people give him all the support they can; he obtains all the supplies they are able to provide, but, when nothing remains, what can be done! The population is dismayed; the irritation reached its highest point when it became known that the enemy had laid his rapacious hands spon the linen of our hospital. We were more pained by this than by the rapine committed to the prejudice of individuals. The Austrians are taking what they please from the shops; robbing with impunity; in short, considering public and private property as their own. The straits in which we are cannot be described. One cannot leave the town except by passing through three lines of sentinels, and wee to him of whom it is suspected that he goes out to carry away anything, or to convey intelligence elsewhere! They search his person, are brutal, and use violence of all kinds. All work is suspended; the town is a desert; fortunate are those who have been able to get away. We hope that we also shall soon be liberated."

From Florence we learn the arrival of 300 Pied-

erated.

From Florence we learn the arrival of 300 Piedmontese soldiers, landed at Leghorn by the steamer Vittorio Emmanaele. The municipality of Florence had given 10,000f, toward the expenses of the war, and that of Leghorn 24,000f, for the Leghorn volunteers now in depot at Aosqui. There were reports current as to the formation of a Ministry, and it was said that Signor Buoncompagni, the Sardinian Minister at Florence, was to be President of the Council, and to have the Department of Foreign Affairs. the Department of Foreign Affairs.

LATEST AUSTRIAN NEWS.

I.ATEST AUSTRIAN NEWS.

The official Wiener Zeitung contains the following:
"Sardinian merchant vessels which were in Austrian
ports having been sllowed to leave free and unhindered,
the Austrian Government distinctly expected that Sardinia would grant similar liberty to Austrian vessels
in Sardinian ports. According, however, to advices
received, this expectation has not been fulfilled, and
therefore, in the meantime, and until further orders,
provisional directions have been given to seize Sardinian vessels in Austrian ports.

"No further news has arrived from the seat of
war."

Government has asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000, at 5 per cent, payable in silver. The loan is to be repayable also in silver, and the price of issue is to be 70. Correspondence of The London Times. VIENNA, May 11.

Correspondence of The London Times.

VIENNA, May II.

The following official intelligence from the seat of war was published in the evening supplement to the Wiener Zeitung of yesterday:

"According to advices from the headquarters of the army at Lomello, there was a collision on the 29th of April between detachments of the 'King of Prussia Hussars (the 16th Regiment) and the Piedmontese cavalry, as the advanced guard of the army was on its way from Pavia to Cava. On the 1st of May there were also unimportant rencontres between detachments of the above-mentioned regiment of Hussars and the Piedmontese on the railway dam near Torre Beretti. In the last-mentioned affairs Capt. Edward Ott and Lieut. Gazda distinguished themselves. The enemy's cavalry was driven back on Valenza. (At this place the railway bridge across the Po was destroyed by the Austrians.)

As a reward for their bravery the names of the above-mentioned officers were honorably mentioned in the Order of the Day, and six of the men under their command received siver medals. A day or two ago the Turin papers stated that one squadron of Peidmontese horse had defeated three squadrons of Austrian cavalry, and they probably alluded to the above-mentioned affairs. The Austrian version is probably the more correct one, as the Hungarian Hussars are as brave as lions and first-rate horsemen.

News from the seat of war there is none, but some few details relative to the advance of the Austrian

brave as lions and first-rate horsemen.

News from the seat of war there is none, but some few details relative to the advance of the Austrian army into Sardinia have been received from Lomello, where Count Gyulai had his headquarters until the 6th inst. The country people in Sardinia willingly assist the Austrian troops whenever it is proposed to lay the signari under contribution, but they are much less obliging if they themselves are required to provide the necessary supplies for them. On the 3d inst. Major von Redern, a Prussian officer, arrived at the Austrian headquarters, where he is likely to remain as long as the war lasts. The only prisoners hitherto made by the Austrians are a private of the Saluzzo Regiment of Light Horse and a disgnised Carabineer, who was acting as a spy. On the 4th inst. it rained from morning till night, and it is but simple justice to Gen. Count Gyulai to state that he was in his saddle during the greater part of the day. His appearance in the midst of the troops, who were wet to the skin, must have produced an agreeable impression on them, for they cheered him loudly as he rode past. In the evening of the 3d inst. the Italian Regiment Archduke Sigismund passed through Lomello, and marched toward the front, where it will, at its own exprest request, he placed. A correspondent of the Treat Zectung says that the separation of the men of the regiment in question—which recruits in the district of Veronz—from their family was heartrending. One young girl particularly attracted his attention. Re coxication, discharging treat imprecations against the and windows, and uttering imprecations against the inhabitants."

A letter from Genoa of the 10th, in the Siece, says:

A letter from Genoa of the 10th, in the Siece, says:

"On returning from Turin I stopped at Alessandr."

"On returning from Turin I stopped at Alessandr."

"Here a law about 60 Anstrian soldiers who had been made prisoners in engagements of advanced posts.

These unfortunate fellows were in a pitiable state, scarcely clothed, and some of them without shoes, scarcely clothed, and some of them without shoes, around the neck of her lover and kissed his hair, fore-around the neck of her lover and kissed his hair, fore-around the requisitions, spoliations, robberies, and pilage of the bands of Gyulai.

The Duke of Chartres is at Casale in General Cialdin's division. On the evening of the 9th the young drive the young his prince made a reconnaissance and sent in his report. The Duc d'Aumale has sent his nephew two English horses.

Turin, May 13.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

Turin, May 13.

Turin, May 13. berhood of Candia. The loss of the Austrians is said to have been but three men killed and twelve wounded. As the army has no telegraphic communication with Pavia, all the despatches must be forwarded by conrier to that city. In a few days, however, the field telegraph will be at work, and then more detailed accounts of what occurs will probably be forwarded to this city. It is stated in some of the Swiss papers that the inhabitants of Come have been fined 150,000 lire for hoisting the tri-color, but the news requires confirmation. The Italian flag was hoisted a few days ago by the Brescans, and a fine of 5,000 lire was in consequence imposed on them. The price of horses in Lombardy is now so high that no good-sized animal which is sound in wind and limb can be procured for less than 80 or 100 Napoleons. The so called "writing "head-quarters" (schreibendes hampt-quartier) are still at Pavis, under the command of General Baron Lederer. The skirmish which took place on the 3d of May, near Frassinetto, was between a battalion of Bersaglieri, with four guns, and a battalion of Bersaglieri, with four guns, and a battalion of Grenadiers belonging to the infantry regiment Archduke Charles, a squadron of Lancers, and kalf a rocket battery. The Austrians had one man killed and ten wounded. It is to be presumed the Grenadiers did their duty manfully, as their Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel are honerably mentioned in the Order of the Day. Correspondence of The London Times.

Vienna, May 13, 1859. Correspondence of The London Times. VIENNA, May 13, 1859.

Correspondence of The London Times.

VIENNA, May 13, 1859.

The Austrian Commander continues to strengthen his position on that part of the left bank of the Sesia which is between the town of Novara and the village of Cambio, on the Po. Novara and Mortara are being strongly fortified, as are certain points on the left bank of the Po, between Fras-inetto (this town is on the right bank of the rivert, and the confluence of the Ticino and Po. The Austrian Commander will act on the defensive, and it is by no means difficult to divine his reason for doing so. The French have made such excellent use of their time that the ailied forces—which have the fortresses of Tortona, Alessandria and Casale as their points d'appui—are now almost as powerful as the Austrian army on the right bank of the Ticino. There was a time when the Austrians might with advantage have acted offensively, but the favorable moment was lost, and Count Gyulai will find it somewhat difficult to maintain the position which he at present difficult to maintain the position which he at present occupies in the enemy's country. The general in-pression in this city is that five complete corps of armée are now in Sardinia, and that another is about to join pression in this city is that five complete corps d'armée are now in Sardinia, and that another is about to join them, but I am inclined to think the strength of the Austrians on the right bank of the Ticino is overrated. People lose sight of the fact that the Austrians have to defend the line of the Po between Pavia and the Adriatic. Under common circumstances the garrisons of the furtresses of Piacenza, Mantua, Ferrara, and Comacchio might be a sufficient defense for the southern part of Lombardy and Venice, but now that Tuscany has made common cause with the Sardinians, and a French corps is about to disc mbark on the west coast of the Adriatic, it becomes necessary to keep considerable bodies of troops in Lombardy and Venice. At Cremona, Casal Maggiore, and some other places on the left bank of the Po, in Lombardy, strong têres du-pont have been constructed, and the veteran Archduke Maximilian e Este, who built the round towers in the neighborhood of Linz, is now busily occupied in fortifying Brescello, a Modenese town, which is at a very short distance from the frontier of Parma. The fortifications of Guastalla, in the Duchey of Modena, are being repaired, and there is good reason for believing that Austrian troops have recently entered the place. I share your opinion that the Austrians ought not to have crossed the Ticino, but it is not annatural that the Emperor Francis Joseph should wish to carry on the war in the enemy's country rather than in his own. The western part of Sardinia is extremely fruit-

dom are unproductive, and particularly that part which lies between Novi and Genoa. The Austrians, who believe there will be a famine in the land, and that the French will eventually be obliged to bring all their provious from France, now obtain the greater part of their supplies for their army from the provinces of Vercelli, Novara, and Lomellina, and pay in toos, which are likely to be redecimed when the Greek calends come. In a few days—probably on Tuesday next—the Emperor will leave for Italy, and a person belonging to his suite tells me that 60 of His Majesty a horses were vesterday sent to Verona. The report that there has been a difference of opinion and an unpleasant discussion between His Majesty and Baron Hess is unfounded. Some of the Sardinian papers have stated that Gen. Count Tassilo Festelies has been taken prisoner, but the day before yesterday the officer in question was alive and well, and at the head of his men. In one of the recent Sardinian bulletins it was said that the materials for making a bridge were taken from the Austrians near Frassinetto, but the writer of the official document shot with a long bow. It is perfectly true that the Austrians lest three or four pontoons, but they were carried away by the current. In the last Austrian bulletin it was said that certain important positions on the right bank of the Po were still held by the Imperial troops, but it is probable that the only Austrian forces on the southern bank of the river are at Cornale—where there is a lette-du-pout—and on the road to Voyhera. The troops near the last mentioned place are employed in observing the movements of the Sardo-Freuch forces at Tortona —and on the road to Voghera. The troops near the last mentioned place are employed in observing the movements of the Sardo-Freuch forces at Tortona and Alessandria. During the night between the 39th of April and the lat of May, several hundred of the people of Carrara marched by way of Fosdinovo toward the Lungiann, with the intention of raising contributions. The commander of the picket guard at Fosdinovo, seeing that the patriots were in force, fell back on Ceserano, where he was reinforced by troops from Fivizzano. Two companies of Jägers probably Austrian troops), who had two howitzers with them, speedily routed the Carrara people, who lost several men. About 200 of the insurgents took possession of the castle at Fosdinovo, when the commander of the picket retired, but as zoon as they

mander of the picket retired, but as 2000 as they enought sight of the Jagers they left the place, and ran away at full speed in the direction of Sarzana.

The Austrian Cabinet and the Chief of the Army (Commando) have to-day issued an ordinance for the regulation of the navigation of the Austrian waters, and of matters connected with the same. The ordinance of the regulation of the same of the contest of th

"As a consequence of the declaration made by the parties to the Paris Congress on the 16th of April, 1856, the Imperial royal civil and military authorities are ordered strictly to observe the subjoined injunc-

Trivatering is centrely position to Assertanteen. No Austrian subject is to have anything to do with the direction or equipment of vessels having letters of marque. Austrian subjects areing contrary to the foregoing orders will be punished according to the laws made against robbery. 2. The cording to the laws made against robbery. 2. The French and Sardinian trading vessels now in Austrian ports are to be allowed to complete their cargoes with all-speed, and to depart, if they have neither contraband of war nor other prohibited objects on board. Vessels which may arrive later will be treated according to circumstances. 3. All the commercial ports of Austria will remain open for the merchantmen of neutral nations, but the Imperial Government will not be responsible for any injury they may suffer from their own warlike operations, or from those of its enemies.

4. Austrian merchant vessels are not to communicate with any of the ports in the enemy's States, but they may at their own risk trade to other ports with any articles, excepting cannous, all kinds of weapons. they may at their own risk trade to other ports with any articles, excepting cannons, all kinds of weapons, lead, sulphur, gunpowder, saltpeter, gun and pistol caps, bullets, military equipments of all and every kind, horses and mules. The exportation of military stores, cattle, and prepared meats is also prohibited. 5. The Austrian Foreign Ministers and Consuls in nen-tral countries are ordered to protect, as far as in their power, the Austrian captains and all other Austrian subjects. 6. Austrian captains or other Austrian sub-jects who may render any kind of service to the ene-

power, the Adstrian captains or other Austrian subjects who may render any kind of service to the enemy's flects or ships will be punished according to law. Art. 7 is of no importance. 8. French and Sardman subjects may remain in Austria during the war, if they quietly attend to their own business, and do not offend against the laws of the country."

Immediately underneath the foregoing is a translation of the declaration relative to the rights of neutrals which was made at Paris by the Plennpotentiaries of the Powers on the 17th of April, 1856.

The Wiener Zeitung continues to make the most violent attacks on Louis Napoleon and his whole family. Since the Grand Duke of Tu-cnay has been here he has appointed a Minister to represent him at this Court. It need hardly be said that the Diplomatic Corps is greatly amused by this act of sovereignty. The present Tu-scan Government has refused to let the Grand Dutchess have her dresses, but her linen has been Dutchess have her dresses, but her linen has been sent to her. The horses which were in the stables of

of the Sardinian army.

It is known (says the Paris Presse) that the Austrian military operations are planned at Vienna by the Aulic Council, and that the Generals execute them, such as they are, with scrupulous exactitude. The orders and counter-orders are often inopportune in their orders and counter-orders are often hopportune in their arrival and doubtful in their meanings as was the case so frequently during the Italian wars at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. In 1849 it was only the obstinate determination of Kadetski to re-main shut up in Verona, notwithstanting the repeated orders from Vienna enjoining him to fall back upon the Tyrol, which saved the situation of Austria in Italy.

FRENCH NEWS.

Parts, Monday, 2.19 p. m.
The subscription to the loan of 500,000,000 francs
already amounts to 2,200,000,000 francs, although the
returns from seventeen departments are at present only imperfectly known. Rentes very firm, 61.

The Bourse closes firm. Rentes, 61.10 for money, and 60.95 for account, being a rise of a since Saturday closing.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARTS, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

Accounts received at the War-office mention that the Emperor has since proceeded to Turin, and reviewed there the French troops. He was to proceed thence

to Alessandria.

The rivers had again overflowed the country, and The rivers had again overflowed the country, and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line of the Ticino and Po. I hear that the confidence in the success of the army

I hear that the confidence in the success of the army in Italy is so great that preparations are soon to be made at Notre Dame for a Te Denna in thanksgiving for a great victory, which is expected to be announced in the course of next week.

All the officers comprising the staff of the Corps Separé (whatever that may mean), to be commanded by Prince Napoleon, left Paris to-day for Toulon. A train of siege artill ery has been dispatched by the Minister of War to the army in Italy.

In reply to the declaration of the Neapolitan Government in favor of neutrality, the Sardinian Government seeks to prove that Naples cannot plead neutrality, inasmuch as she has implicitly adhered to the Austrian policy.

trian policy.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

PARIS, Sunday evening.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Embassador, took leav

of the Emperor at the Lyons Railway station on the day of his departure, and his Majesty then and there gave him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. This fact, which has its importance, has only just been

This fact, which has its importance, has only just been made public.

The Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, with her husband, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, arrived in Paris to-day. They propose to stay here a few days before returning to St. Petersburg.

Pursuant to the orders of the Minister of Public Worship, the Cardinal Archibishop of Paris has issued his mandate directing prayers to be offered up it all the churches of his diocese for the success of the French arms. In this document his Grace admits that nothing has been neglected to guarantee the "security and necessary independence of the apostolic see."

The Constitutionnel of yesterday contained the fol-

The Constitutionnel of yesterday contained the fol-lowing paragraph:

"It has been generally supposed that the departure of the troops for Italy would necessarily cause a con-siderable diminution in the number of troops quartered in Paris. Such, however, is not the case, as the gar-rison will continue of the same strength as to infantry, while there will be an increase in cavalry. The great-er part of these troops have already arrived from other parts of the country."

This statement is simply untrue. The diminution in the number of red-breeches about the streets of Paris

This statement is simply untrue. The diminution in the number of red-breeches about the streets of Paris is so palpable as to strike the most careless observer. I have made inquiries, and find that the effective force of the army of Paris is scarcely half what it was when the Emperor reviewed it a menth ago. No doubt it will be increased daily, and it is probably intended to bring it up to the strength mentioned by the Constitutioned, but for the present that journal mistakes the will for the deed.

The Italian Committee daily sends off numerous vol-The Italian Committee daily sends off numerous volunteers to be enrolled in the legion about to be formed
at Turin. The Roman Duke Philip Santa Montefeltro,
general in the service of the Venetian Republic, who
in 1848 saved Venice by holding the Austrians under
Nugent in check at Treviso, leaves Paris on Tuesday
to place himself at the disposal of Count Cavour. He
will either have the command of the abovementioned
Italian legion, or proceed to Tuscany to command the
Roman volunteers now being carolled in that country.
It is stated on good authority that the French Emperor
intends to leg the foundation of a large national Italian
army, expected in time to swell to the proportion of Coccimiano. The approaching arrival of another on the war in the enemy's country rather than in his amnerous body of French is announced."

"Principal Headquarters of the Asstrians are not likely voluntarily to quit it until its resources are completely exhausted. The southern, eastern and northern parts of the king-southern, eastern and northern parts of the king-southern, eastern and northern parts of the king-southern parts of the king-southern, eastern and northern parts of the king-southern parts

they of the middle instead of the popular case, long since have been exiled as danger as to the order of things existing under Antonelli and his violet-hosed nyrmidons. We shall probably hear one fine morning that this entire regiment (perhaps not even minus the superior officers) has marched over the border into Tuscany with bag and baggage, and without any order in the contract of the contract

Tuscany with bag and baggage, and without any orders from headquarters.

The test intended for the use of the Emperor in
Italy is made of strong canvas, striped blue and white,
and lined. It is about five meters in hight, supported
by two poles only, and decorated outside with two
small flags. Inside it is divided into three compartments—a salcon, bedreem and dressing-room. The
hangings leave a door for each room, and there are
window-like openings for ventilation. An iron bedstead, camp-stools, small tables, and a washing-stand,
compose the furniture. Its wood-work and all the
furniture can be readily taken to pieces and packed in
cases of small size and very light carriage. The tent furniture can be readily taken to pieces and packed in cases of small size and very light carriage. The tent was made for the Crimean campaign, but never used. Part of the furniture has memorable historic associations. The iron bedstead was used by Napoleon I. in nearly all his campaigns. The toilet utensits and dressing-case, all silver, likewise belonged to that great captain.

Correspondence of The London Times.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 12, 1859. Marshithes, Wednesday, May 12, 1839.

The mention of the arrival of Prince Napoleon in the suite of the Emperor will show the uncertainty that prevails; the Prince is to command a corps d'armee which is not yet formed. It is to be composed of General Unichs division, forming part of the army of Paris, and of General d'Autremar's division, consisting principally of regiments from Algiers, all of which have not yet arrived.

The unreadiness of France for war is greater than has been stated, or else the necessities of the war have already proved greater than was anticipated. Curiously enough the difficulty that has been the most severely felt has been the absence of anything like a sufficient and well-organized means of conveying ma-

severely felt has been the absence of anything like a sufficient and well-organized means of conveying material. Officers who witnessed the services of the Land, Transport Corps in the Crimea have contrasted them with what has been done here, and are loud in their regrets that the system had not been a lopted and kept up here. The ambition of the War-office is to provide each division with one company, consisting, I believe, of about 40 wagons, nine being devoted to medical purposes, and 50 mules to remove the wounded. An officer on the staff of Marshal Randon has been sent here to examine this question. If the means been sent here to examine this question. If the means of transport by sea are exhausted he is to dispatch the companies by the Cornia road to Genoa. As a proof of the insufficiency of the means of transport, the batteries of artillery that were first forwarded by sea to Genoa were obliged to be sent with only one ammunities are to sea to the proper mean and horses. the now were conged to be sent with only one animum-tion wagon to each gun, and no more men and horses than were necessary to serve them. There are now in Northern Italy eleven divisions of infantry, each of the strength of about 8,000 men. The 12th and 13th divisions are being formed to be forwarded as early as possible.

early as possible.

The cavalry consists of 12 regiments mounted, no one of which I believe, numbers much more than 600 horses. There are about six regiments dismounted. All the cavalry of the Gdard have left, the Cuirassiers being the last and still here. Six of the regiments are the Chasseurs d'Afrique, mounted on Arab horses, and from whom great things are expected. With the exercition of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, all the cavalception of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, all the caval-ry is light cavalry, and it is believed that in this arm the Austrians will have the superiority, numerically at

the Austrians will have the superiority, numerically at a least. The country, however, is not favorable for eavily movements, and it is expected that no real inferiority will be experienced.

The artillery consists of 11 batteries. We may, therefore, recken the French army in Northern Italy to consist of 90,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 80 guns. I do not give you these figures as positive, but I had them from such a source as to leave no doubt on my mind of their accuracy. With respect to artillety the war is looked forward to with considerable interest, onite apart from its political aspect. Military men bequite apart from its political aspect. Military men be-lieve that it will resolve many problems, or rather dis-pel many illusions, as to the part this arm is to play in

pel many illusions, as to the part this arm is to play in future operations.

About 10 years since the Emperor introduced into the field batteries what is known as the Napoleon gun. It is a brass 12-pounder to throw shot and shell, weighing about 12 cett, and, in fact, equivalent to a 9-pounder bored up to this larger caliber. The object was to secure a uniformity of caliber. With this view the horse artillery and field batteries were all armed with the same guns, and howitzers were done away with. The experience acquired in the Crimes, it is now universally admitted, was not favorable to his Majesty invention. However desirable the uniformity of caliber may be—to admit of all the shots, shells and cartridges being made available for every piece—it was discovered to have been attained at very great sacrifices—range, accuracy and effect. For the horse artillery the gun was too heavy, being double the weight fices—range, accuracy and effect. For the horse artillery the gan was too heavy, being double the weight
of the 6-pounder with which the English horse artillery
are armed. The range was considerably less than the
9-pounder of the English field artillery, although about
the same weight, and the shrappel, grape and canister
which it discharged would be equal in destructive effect
to the firing from a 13-pounder howitzer attached to
the English 6-pounder batteries, and very inferior to
the firing from the 24-pounder howitzers attached to the
English 9-pounder field batteries. The tardy conviction
of the c disadvantages and the progress made in rifle ordnance in England have led to the gradual withdrawal of
the Napoleon gan, and to the substitution in its place. of the e disadvantages and the progress made in rife ordnance in England have led to the gradual withdrawal of
the Napoleon gun, and to the substitution in its place,
as far as has been practicable, among the batteries of
the army of Italy, of a new pattern rifled field gun, the
invention d'un pen de tout le monde. It is a grooved
brass piece, of the caliber of a 4-pounder, loaded at
the muzzle. The shot is a cylindro-conical projectile,
of cast iron, with zinc aillettes, or feathers, to take
into the grooves and give the necessary totary motion.
How the angles of the grooves in brass) will stand the
wear of the cast iron shot has yet to be determined,
but the experiments are reported to have been successful and to have given perfect satisfaction to the authorities, although they do not shut their eyes to the daniger of introducing radical alterations into an arm so
important as the artillery, which, however correct they
may be by theory and have satisfactorily stood the
test of experiments, have not yet inspired that confidence and security which can only result from the rough
practice of actual war. Although the caliber of the
gun is that of a 4-pounder, the actual weight of the
shot, not being spherical, is considerably more—probably six, or even eight pounds. The range is greater than
any field-drices in the French service. The weight is so shot, not being spherical, is considerably inco-proba-bly six, or even eight pounds. The runge is greater than any field-piece in the French service. The weight is so diminished as to require no more than four horses for its draught, which is a saving of two horses per gun. A less number of gunners also are required, and the piece throws shells and canister. The French infantry are armed with rifle muskets, and the Chasseurs de Viccernes with carabines a 1999.

Vincennes with carabinee à tige.

MARSEILLES, Friday. MARSHILLES, Friday.

The arrival of troops of all arms at Marseilles and their departure by sea and by railway to Toulon still continue with unabated vigor and rapidity. Yesterday morning the Artillery of the Guard embarked for the new port, La Jolliette.

FRIDAY EVENING. To day, about noon, a crowd was assembled in the Cannebiere, and in the narrow streets leading thence to the upper part of the town, to witness the arrival of a detachment of the Cent Gardes, under orders for the a detachment of the Cen' Gardes, under orders for the seat of war. A portion had previously left Paris and been forwarded to Genon some days ago. The de-tachment of to-day were a part of those who accompa-nied the Emperor to the Lyons station when he left the pital. The Cent Gardes were followed by nine mounted

Chasseurs of the 7th Regiment, each man leading a horse, intended, I imagine, from the trappings, for the Emperor's use. The two detachments proceeded at a horse, intended, I imagine, from the trappings, for the Emperor's use. The two detachments proceeded at a walking pace to the Joliette and along the back of the Custom-House sheds, appropriated to the Messagerils Imperiales, to the quay inside the breakwater, which forms the steam-basin. Arrived here the men dismounted took off their cuirasses and helmets, which, together with the saddles that were as speedily removed, were packed in cases previously prepared on the ground. Stern on to the quay was the Ariege, a fine screw transport, looking, as far as could be guessed, about 1,250 tuns. Her decks were crowded with infantry, on their way to join the headquarters of their regiments. On the starboard side of the Ariege were lighters decked over flush, and moored stem to stern to reach bevond the mainmast. Ropes were stretched on either side breast high to prevent accident. The horses were brought three or four at a time on to the lighters. The one to be embarked then had a canvas sing, as broad as the space between the hind and fore legs, passed under the belly, and the ends, which were made fast to equal lengths of wood to keep the canvas distended, passed over the back and hooked on to a fall, rove through a block suspended to the end of the mainyard. When all was ready the word was given, and, as there were plenty of hands on board, the horse, to his desperate surprise and annovance, was quickly hauled up into midsir clear above the bulwarks. He was next hauled on board and safely lowered into the hold.

Intelligence has been received here that the Mayors of Borcho Manero and of Ossuna were accused of sm-

hold.
Intelligence has been received here that the Mayors of Bergho Manero and of Ossuna were accused of supplying General Gyulai with information and shot by the Piedmontese. A detachment of Bersaglieri is said to have surprised a wealthy landlord of the neighborhood of Biella in the act of organizing corresponding signals with the Austrians. He was tied to a tree on the Place of Biella and shot.

As I have alluded above to the fears which the Emperor General entertains of the "too great dash" of

of dragoons recently mentioned by a correspondent as having occasioned great measures to the Papal Government, is described to me by Romans as containing the very strongest elements of political insubordination, being composed (as far as the non-commissioned efficers are concerned) of reckless, dare-devil avasants sujets, exvelling in physical qualities—men who, were they of the middle instead of the popular class, would long since have been exited as danger ms to the order of things existing under Antonelli and his violet-hased nyunidons. We shall probably hear one fine morning that this entire rectinent (greater as the content of the most of th quick volley, and a charge with the bayonet. This system, however successful it may have been with small bodies of men in the presence of undisciplined focs, will fail, it is expected, when several corps d'arméer, numbering a hundred thousand men, have to be combined in one grand movement. Where, it is asked, is the general who can safely maneaver such a force in a difficult country, and in front of an army like that of Austria? Marshal Canrobert broke down in the Crimea. Marshal Vsillant did not succeed in his combinations at the War-Office; McMahon, the most promising of all, has not been tried in the management of great operations; and the Emperor, without calling in doubt his high theoretical qualifications, his deep research into military history, and inventive genius, has never had any practice at all, never having commanded a corporal's guard. There is, however, a hope, which among the ignorant is a fanatical belief, that the Emperor may exhibit all the qualities of a great general. He has not been spoiled by practice in mountain warfare. He is cool, collected and self-reliant, chary of his words, secret in his plans, and not easily influenced by the counsels of others, all of which are so many virtues in a commander-in-chief. But, should the Emperor General not exhibit the military genius expected of him, then "our only hope," say the efficers, "is in the rapidity and vivacity of the attacks "of the soldiers, in their bravery and dash."

IMPORTANT FROM TUSCANY.

IMPORTANT FROM TUSCANY.

Correspondence of The London Times.

FLORENCE, May 11, 1859.

The Provisional Government has this morning resigned its authority to the Sardinian Minister, C. Boncompagni. The address which they have issued to Tuscany appears to me worthy of being reproduced in extense. It is as follows:

"Theorems—The Provisional Government has at length accomplished its dusty, and to-day transmits its power to the Commissioner of King Victor Emanuel. Let Tuscany be the judge whether it has artisfactorily discharged the difficult task which the country committed to it in one of those soleum moments in which, after vain supplication, the people raise aloud their voice and command. The Provisional Government, the necessary result of the events of the 2th of April, obedient to the cry of national war, which had moved all hearts on that memorable day, was bound above all to prepare arms and closely connect itself with the magnanimous King who had risen up the bulwark of the independence of Italy. If he were unable to accept the dictatership on the terms under which it was offered, Tuscany can nevertheless feel confident in the thought that her arms, united to the army of Italy, will follow as supreme chief the King who unsheathes the aword for their comman country, while the State, under his protection, and directed by a Commissioner named by him, will maintain its existence, that it may preserve itself intact for whatever destines may fall to its lot in the future organization of Italy. Tuscans' profimiently arduous was the charge of the Provisional Government in a country like our own, without institutions and without any authority that could command respect; where everything fell with the supreme power, whose only object was to suffice for all; and it is owing to your unanimous and sportaneous concurrence if success has crowned our common efforts.

"Thanks to the people, who in the greatest commentions kept themselves unstained by a simple act of violence, and who, ere

our common effects.

"Thanks to the people, who in the greatest commetions kept themselves unstained by a single act of violence, and who, ere their legitimate wishes were obtained, returned to their daily habit of labor. Thanks to our armed force, who, the mo neut it found itself beneath the national banner returned to its ranks, and showed to all the entiment which moved it in its protest against any separation from the people, of whom it felt itself the strongest arm.

found itself beneath the mational banner returned to its ranks, and showed to all the sentiment which moved it in its protest against any separation from the people, of whom it felt itself the strongest arm.

"Tuseans, the Provisional Government takes leave of you, secure in its belief that you will continue to preserve the character you have hitherto displayed. The fate of Italy is being decided on the banks of the Ticino and the Por, there let your looks be turned, there let your vows and hopes be directed. He is a traiter to his country who in so marvelious a concord of will and act should atter a word of division or endeavor to stifle with the spirit of party this sacred et thusiasm. The 27th of April, on the breaking out of the national war, you openly declared for 'Italy and Incependence.' Do not faisify these solemn promises made in the sight of Italy and Europe, and this will be a satisfaction to the Provisional Government that is now giving way to a more stable regione, that it has opened a path in which you can advance with costageous virtue—faililing your duty as crizens, and acting up to your dignity as freemen.

"CAV. UBALDINO PERRUZII."

"AVV. WINCENZO MALENCHINI."

"Florence., May II, 1859."

Side by side with this is posted up the following address of the Sardinian Minister:

"Tuscens: After the disasters which our country suffered in common in 1849, your hopes formed to Victor Emmanuel, who alone upheld the I sidan bainer. When the Prince who reigned in Tuscany, somer than adopt the wishes of his nation, laid about desired the failed part of Italy. The King, seconding in substance your desires, preferred the adoption of a more modest form, and assumed, with the supreme command of the army, the protectorate of Tuscany, with the intention of maintaining intact all its rights, and with the supreme command of the army, the protectorate of Tuscany, with the intention of maintaining intact all its rights, and with the supreme command of the army the protectorate of Tuscany, with the intention of main unjustly deprived, and of which she has shown herself still more worthy from the wonderful demeanor she has displayed in these has events. My admini tration, thus, shall have one aim, that of racilitating the conduct of the present war, and with this object the maintranance of order in the State, which at the termination of the war shall be restored to you as a sacred deposit by His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, whose loyal conduct is the object of the asimiration of Italy and the world. Tuscaus, ye have nobly contributed to prove that Italy is worthy of that independence for which the King of Sardinia's in sarms, aided by his august ally the French Empeter. Continue to give proofs of this discipline, of this moleration, of this obedience to the laws and to the magistrates, which must secure this supreme blessing to Italy and Tuscaus, for ever freed from foreign influence. I, on my part, assure, you that I have nothing so much at heart as to carry out the incany, for ever treed from briefin influence. I, on my part, assure you that I have nothing so much at heart as to carry out the intentions of the King, and to merit your confidence in cooperating for the good of this moble portion of Italy.

"C. BONCOMPAONI, Commissioner Extraordinary for King Victor Emmanuel during the War of Independence." Florence, May 11."

The names of the Ministry appointed by the Com The names of the Ministry appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary are as follows: Il Barone Bettine Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Il Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, Minister of Public Instruction; Eurico Poggi, Minister of Justice; Raffaelo Busacca, Minister of Finance; Avv. Vircenzo Malenchini, Minister of War. The Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi is to act provisionally as Minister of Foreign Affairs; as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Eurico Poggi, also pro-

visionally.

All public acts and decrees of the tribunals are to be published in the name of the Tuscan Government. published in the name of the Tuscan Government. The standard of the army and navy is to be the Italian

The standard of the army and navy is to be the Italian tricolors, arranged in vertical stripes.

The Government, "considering it impossible, during "the war of independence, to call together a Council of National Representatives, but convinced of the urgent necessity of consulting on the interests of the country many of those who have proved themselves to be its legitimate interpreters," have formed a "country many of those who have proved themselves
"to be its legitimate interpreters," have formed a
Council consisting of 42 members, who have been
appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary. They
are to meet monthly, but the Government has the
right of assembling whenever he may require their
assistance. He has appointed the Marchese Gino
Capponi President, the Cav. Avv. Leopoldo Galleotti
Sceretary. There are to be two Vice-Presidents,
chosen by the Council itself; one only is at present
award. Ginsenne Puccioni.

chosen by the Council itself; one only is at present named—Giuseppe Puccioni.

I am given to understand that these changes would have taken place yesterday, but that a difficulty ex-isted relative to the choice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which as you see, is at present only a pro-visional appointment.

Several members of the clergy of Lucca have pub-

hed the following address:
"Italian brethren, we also are Italians; your glories,

"Italian brethren, we also are Italians; your glories, as your griefs, are also ours, we have in common the same friends and enemies. We all form one people only, one sole nation. May a merciful God grant that the victory of the Italian arms may cause the Divine Kingdom to triumph, in which only the sancity of the laws and the universal good shall be seen to reign! May the God of mercy grant that after the extinction of wrath the hearts and minds of men may calm down to peace and equity, and that the love of religion and Christian knowledge may again flourish, in order that Christian civilization may reign forever on the earth!"

The following notification has been issued by the Christian civilization may reign forever on the earth?

The following notification has been issued by the Gonfaloniere of Florence:

Citizene! the war now being waged is not a war of private ambition but of national deliverance. Every

one ought to cooperate in this patriotic work! It is not alone with the arm that one can aid his country; he who cannot pay with his person this solemn tribute ought to perform in another manner his duties of a citizen. Men and money are wanted at this supreme

In the same way that, animated with noble emula-In the same way that, animated with noble emulation, you will come and increase the strength of our
army, so I doubt not you will answer my call when I
shall ask of you money, horses, all that can be useful
to our army which I am preparing for the war of independence. A Committee is appointed for this purpose. [Signed] The Mayor (Gonfaloniere),
"FERDINANDO BARTOLOMMEL.

At the Municipal Falace of Florence, May 5, 1859.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER.

The debate which took place in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the lith inst., when a bill was presented for extraordinary supplies to provide for placing the army on a war footing, and for the eventualities of war, throws considerable light upon the state of feeling in Germany:

of feeling in Germany:
"M. de Schleinitz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in proposing the adoption of the bill, expressed the hope that no orator would endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of the Government at so scrious a juncture

It was not however, his wish to impede free discussion, especially at a moment when it was desirable to ascertain the real sentiments of the country.

"M. de Vincke said he should have liked to have

"M. de Vincke said he should have liked to have seen a little more energy and patriotic spirit in the Government report. He would speak with that sincerity which was due to the nation. No Prissian heart could conceive the idea of Prussia joining the Emperor Napeleon against Austria. [Lond cheers.] Prussias should never forget that Austria formed a German nucleus, and that they were bound to Austria by the sacred bonds of the Confederation. [Cheers.] He had to enmity toward France. Traditional hatred had passed away. Behold the Anglo-French alliance! Frenchmen have qualities which we might envy, but they are superficial ones. We have qualities which they do not possess—a fear of God, a love of truth, of passed away. Behold the Anglo-French alliance! Frenchmen have qualities which we might envy, but they are superficial ones. We have qualities which they do not possess—a fear of God, a love of truth, of justice, and consistency. The French are always craving for what they call their 'national frontiers.' Another danger exists in the system actually is force in Frarce—a system developed in 1839 in the Idea Napodomeranes, according to which the war in Italy is but the first act of the drama. The others will be played upen the Rhine, then in England, then in Russia. He could not blame the Austrian ultimatum, as it had been blamed by the Government. If Austria has commenced the war, she was driven to it. After a luding to the Emperor's words to Buron Hubner on New-Year's Day, to the Sardinian marriage, the alliance with Piedmont, and the armaments of France, M. do Vincke alliaded to Lord Derby's very 'unparliamentary expression floud appinuse]—the 'aggression of Austria—which was only excassible on electionering grounds. The Congress was nothing more than a subterfuge to give France time to complete her arranments. As in all probability Prussia would have shortly to stand side by side with Austria on the field of battle, the sooner the disapproval of the Government of the poley of Austria was dropped, the better. [Great sensation.] He did not think the moment had arrived for Germany to send an army to Raly. The resolutions of the Dust were not binding upon Prussia, because the diet was reinstalled in 1851, despite the representations of the sympathies in Germany. He severely censured the despotic acts of Austria in Italy, and her secret treaties. Moreover, Austria would never forgive Prussia for her unflaence in Germany that the power of Austria in Raly should not be weakened to the advantage of France and Sartia in Italy, and her secret treaties. Moreover, Austria would never forgive Prussia for her middence in Germany that the power of Austria in Raly should not be weakened to the advantage of France and Sartia i Power that threatened her havai presumence. In a ghost of Chatham would rise to warn her. She was Prussia's ally in the seven years war; hut even should she fail us, we have another ally (said M. de Vincke, pointing to heaven) who will not abandon us. We will go to war with the old motto of Prussia, 'Forward, 'with God, for our king and country!'

M. de Vincke sait down amis loud cheering, and for

with God, for our king and country!"

M. de Vincke sat down amis loud cheering, and for a few minutes the debate was stopped.

"M. de Schleiniz (Minister of Foreign Affairs) said that Prussia did not wish to dispute Austria's right to send an ultimatum to Sardinia; but the Prussian Government tell it its outy to disapprove an act which it thought was impolitic, which it had energetically discounseled, and which put an end to the hopes of peace.

"M. Henri d'Arnim (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pence.

"M. Henri d'Arnim (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ex-Embassdor at Paris and Brussels) was of the opinion that the whole of Germany ought to give its adhesion to the vote which the Chamber would shortly give. Gen'emen, he said, according to the forty-sixth article of the final act of Vienna, the present war in Italy does not concern the German Confederation. But according to public opinion here, as well as in the rest of Germany, the war tonches as nearly. The final act of Vienna has the value of a fundamental law for Germany. But the great public voice of German nationality is a fundamental law for her national existence in a much more clevated sense, and this war, though only as yet touching the non-German provinces of a confederate State, may become a danger for the Confederation and for Germany. [Applause.] Does that mean to imply that we should enter Italy to assist Austria in preserving her Italian provinces, her influence over the rest of Italy, and, perhaps, in stiffing the constitutional hie of Italy. Not assuredly not! But Prussia ought to be prepared for every eventuality. Her calling is to defend the interests of Germany.

"M. Simson (ex-President of the National Assembly at Frankfort) declared that he had no sympathy which ever for the present system of Government in France.

"The man who has broken faith cannot restore it. The end cannot justify the means. Since Sardinia had thought fit to join the revolution and call in foreigners into Italy she had lost all claim to respect. Prussia and Austria were at variar ce on many points. But Austria counted 8,000,000 of Germans among her sub-

into Italy she had lost all claim to respect. Prussia and Austria were at variance on many points. But Austria counted 8,000,000 of Germans among her subjects; there is, therefore, a German interest to support Anstria. But the time had not yet arrived. Prussia should never allow herself to be actuated by the voice of the majority at Frankfort. When the time comes Prussia will draw the sword and place her trust in the God of Battles. [Applause]

"Bürger (the reporter of the Committee) stated that the policy of Prussia was not 'neutrality,' but, for the pre-cent, an armed mediation. She was keeping guard over the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and owed it to her-elf to take part in the war if her conditions were not accepted."

The Chamber then proceeded to vote. The first bill for a loan of \$40,000,000 was voted, without discussion, anid great applause; and the proposals for

cussion, and great applause; and the proposa's for levying certain taxes, &c., were carried unanimously-

SPEECH OF THE PRUSSIAN REGENT.

SPEECH OF THE PRUSSIAN REGENT.

The following is the full text of the Prince Regent of Prussia on the close of the Prussian Diet:

"Blustrious, note, and honorable Members of both Chambers of the Diet.—

"In a few days we shall cordially greet with sentiments of deep emotion the arrival of our King and Master, who returns to this country. The sojourn of his Mejesty in a southern clime has terminated. However beneficial may have been the effects of that sojourn upon the King's health, our prayers, our wishes, and our hopes for his complete reestablishment still await their fulfillment.

"Your hearly wishes on the birth of my grandson have chimed in with my thankful prayers. The Royal House, as well as the nation, behold in that happy event a new pledge of the inseparable community of their interests.

"The deliberations of the Diet have closed at a moment of agitation. You have, gentlemen, submitted a careful examination of the proposals made to you by the Government. In the Law Courts the law relative to the modification of some enfectments of the Penal Code has done away with a number of grievances, and supplied wants, the modifications of which have been extended to the Commercial Code of the Rhenish Provinces, and will realize many desired feforms. The law regulating the fisheries at the mouth of the Oder and in the neighboring waters, as also the law relative to the irrigation of the Rhenish Provinces and Hohenzollern, have received the sanction of the two Chambers. Other laws, of provincial interest, will provide for the wants of those parts for which they have been voted.

"I regret to say that the important bills relative to a reform of the marniage law and landed property have not been voted, owing to the time for the close of the session having arrived. We shall have to turn again to those two bills, as also to the bill relative to the rights of property of married people in Westphalla.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the unanimity and devotion which you have displayed in upholding the dignity of the Royal House in increasing the Crowed "The deliberations of the Diet have closed at a mo

After a careful examination of the financial pro-

dignity of the Royal House in increasing the Crowd dotations.

"After a careful examination of the financial projects laid before you, you have provided the means not only of satisfying in every respect the wants of the actual Government, but also a number of extra wants. It shall be the duty of my Government to employ those supplies, under existing political circumstances, in a manner to anticipate your approval.

"Commerce and industry, which had begun to revive from the effects of a heavy crisis, have again been shaken. The amount of remunerative labor has diminished, and has been more restricted by the rejection of the proposals made by my Government for the purchase of the railway from the Rhine to the Nabe. The Government will exert all its efforts to diminish the effects of this sad state of affairs.

"Some disagreements have arisen respecting the interpretation of some enactments of the Constituted and of the laws of the country between my Government and the Upper Chamber, as also between the two Chambers of the Diet. I entertain the firm conviction that the old Prussian sentiment which so eminently pervades the national Parliament will know how to settle these disagreements satisfactorily to the interest of both Crown and country, and that all hearts will units stronger than ever in that spirit of fidelity and devotion to the King and to the country which has displayed itself in so unmistakeable and consoling a manner for my heart in the decisions you have recently adopted.

"War, which the unrelaxed and honest efforts of my Government strove in vain to prevent, has broken out in Italy. The gravity of this event has readered it necessary to place the army on a war footing, a measure which has also been extended to the navy, for the ulterior development of which you have voted the necessary supplies. The unaninous manner in which you have voted the heavy sums required for the eventual mobilization of the whole army is an additional proof of the spirit of patriotism which you have broad the country. Acce